

## DHRUV RATHEE:

### INFLATION:

**Inflation** : it means decrease in the value of money and increase in the value of product.

*Why this inflation occurs?*

- **DEMAND PULL INFLATION:** This occurs due to economic boom when people have more money in their hand and thus they will have more capacity to buy things and thus demand will increase and supply will be constant and hence prices will increase and hence value of money will decrease and companies will increase the prices of their commodities.
- **COST PULL INFLATION** (increase in the price of the raw materials): When taxes imposed by the government is increased and when the cost of the manufacturing goods increases and hence there is increase in prices to help them earn profit.
- **WAGE PUSH INFLATION**( increase in the salary of the employees): due to the low employment ratio in india so companies cant leave their employees so easily, hence the salary of the employee increases in the long run and hence this causes inflation.
- **CURRENCY DEPRECIATION:** For printing more notes by the RBI, the value of money decreases and hence this can even lead to hyper-inflation. Generally 10% inflation is considered hyperinflation.

For EXAMPLE: IN 2016-2019, VENEZUELA faced an hyper-inflation, ZIMBAWE in 2008 faced hyper-inflation due to which they had to print 1 million \$, 1 billion\$, 1 trillion \$ notes and the value of that 1 trillion \$ note was same as 1 US \$.

*In Present day, no demand pull inflation and hence inflation goes down as people has no money to spend and hence some governments are proposing to go for more printing of notes.*

- **NO INFLATION MEANS - NO RISE IN EMPLOYEMENT - NO DEMAND OF GOODS -NO INTENSION OF PEOPLE TO LOSE THEIR MONEY.**
- **REDUCED SPENDING - BUSINESS START TO MAKE LOSES - UNEMPLOYEMENT.**
- **UNEMPLOYEMENT - INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL - INFLATION(\*\* under certain circumstances)**

High inflation – hyper inflation

Low inflation – unemployment

In developed countries – optimal level of inflation –  $[+/- 2\%]$

In developing countries (like India) –  $[4 +/- 2\%]$

RBI controls inflation with its interest rate (the rates at which it lends money to the banks) called REPO RATE.

- LOWER REPO RATES – BANKS DECREASE IN ITS INTEREST RATE – MORE MONEY IN CIRCULATION – HIGH INFLATION.

HOW DIFFERENT DECISIONS CAN IMPACT THE RATE OF INFLATION:-

- HIGH PRODUCTION OF NOTES = INCREASE IN INFLATION
- HIGHER TAXES = DECREASE “ ”
- GOVERNMENTS LESS / MORE SPENDING CAN CONTROL INFLATION.

STAGFLATION: Where there is a recession but increase in inflation occurs.

Example: cost pull inflation around the world.

Example : increase in production due to technological boom causing the great deflation where the supply increases and demand remains same but there is economical boom as well as it happened in USA – 1870-1890.

## **HOW TO SAVE TAXES ?**

Deduction of taxes can be done by investing in certain markets according to SECTION 80C (ACCORDING TO SEC 80C, DEDUCTION ON TOTAL AMOUNT INVESTED UP TO 1.5 LAKHS CAN COST YOU NO TAXES IN CERTAIN FARMS) =

1. EPF (EMPLOYMENT PROVIDENT FUND) –

Eligibility = all salaried, self – employed people;

Your basic salary –

- 12% by you in EPF – no tax till 1.5 lakhs
- 12% by employer in EPF – no tax

Returns on EPF = 8% (FY 2017-2018)

Period for which you should invest = 5+ years

HOW TO INVEST IN EPF?

- Ask the employer to register you for EPF.
- Ask for UAN number
- 2. PPF( public provident fund )( 15 years is the lock period )

Everyone can invest here.

RS 1.5L PER YEAR is the amount you can invest AND THE RETURNS IS 7.6 %

➤ GENERALLY THE GOVT DECIDES THE EPF AND PPF RATE PER FY.

For example : in PPF you invest – Rs 1.5L per year for 10 years – Total money invested = 15L = Total returns = 23L( with no tax )

HOW TO INVEST IN PPF?

GO to any post office/ Designated bank

ADVANTAGES OF A PPF ACC:

- VERY SAFE FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE GOVT
  - INDEPENDENT OF THE HAPPENINGS OF THE MARKET
  - RISK IS 0.
3. ELSS ( EQUITY LINK SAVING SCHEME )

It depends upon the market returns, eg: some ELSS has given 15 – 20% returns for the past 5 years ( 2019)

INVEST IN ELPP BY THE GROWW APP

THE lock in period in ELPP is 3 years.

4. Life insurance.

SECTION 80DA : IF YOU SPEND RS 50K PER YEAR IN HEALTH INSURANCE, THUS YOU CAN SAVE TAX

SECTION 80TTA: SAVINGS ACCOUNT – NO TAX TILL RS 10K FOR INTEREST FROM SAVINGS ACCOUNT.

## WHAT ARE MUTUAL FUNDS?

WAYS TO INVEST IN INDIA :

- SAVINGS ACC
- FDs
- REAL ESTATE
- GOLD
- STOCK MARKET

Any investment has 3 things :

- Return( % should be greater than inflation )
- Risk
- Time ( for which it is invested )

The proportionality:

- Return – time - risk ( how much risky the investment )

WHICH INVESTMENT IS BEST ?

1. SAVINGS ACC:

- LOW RISK
- NO TIME RESTRICTION
- LOW RETURNS(4%)

2. FDs:

- VERY LOW RISK
- TIME RESTRICTION
- HIGH RETURNS( 6-8%)

3. GOLD :

- HIGH RISK
- LOW RETURNS/ MARGINAL RETURNS

BASICALLY GOLD HAS VOLATILE RETURNS OVER THE YEARS( THE VAL OF GOLD GENERALLY INCREASES DURING THE TIME A MAJOR CRISIS LIKE IN MIDTS OF A WAR OR A PANDEMIC LIKE OF WHICH IS THE COVID – 19 PANDEMIC.

4. REAL ESTATE:

- LOW TO MODERATE RISK
- VOLATILE RETURNS ( CAN BE HIGH OR LOW)
- HIGH CAPITAL IS NEEDED INITIALLY.

5. STOCK MARKET :

- HIGH RISK
- RETURNS IS HIGH( INFACHT HIGHEST AS HIGH AS 12-15% RETURNS RATE)
- NO TIME LIMIT( THE RISK IS CONSIDERABLY LOW IN TERMS OF LONG TERM INVESTMENT )
- “ THE RISK IS LOW FROM INVESTMENT IN MULTIPLE STOCKS”

6. OTHER INVETSMENTS :

- GOVERNMENT ISSUED BONDS
- CORPORATE BONDS
- CRYPTOCURRENCY( BITCOINS )

MUTUAL FUNDS:

- ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY GENERALLY INVESTS THE TOTAL MONEY OF US TO DIFFERENT FIELDS N THUS WE GET HIGH RETURNS BUT A % OF OUR RETURN IS DEDUCTED.
- IT DEPENDS ON THE AMC WHERE IT IS GONNA INVEST ON THE BASIS OF THAT WILL GET 4% TO 30% + OF RETURNS AND THUS THE RISK FACTOR ALSO DEPENDS ON WHERE AMC INVEST.

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUNDS :

- Equity MF
- Debt MF
- Hybrid MF
- EQUITY MF:-

The types of investment makes the equity MF in diff parts :

1. Large cap equity funds
2. Mid cap equity funds
3. Small cap equity funds
4. Diversified equity funds
5. Equity linked savings scheme
6. Sector mutual funds
7. INDEX FUNDS

You can invest in either of these.

PARAMETER	1. LARGE CAP	2. MIDDLE CAP	3. SMALL CAP
RISK ( PROBABILITY OF NEGATIVE RETURNS )	LOW	HIGH	VERY HIGH
PROBABILITY OF EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH RETURNS	LOW	HIGH	HIGH
LIQUIDITY	VERY GOOD	GOOD	LOW
COMPANY INFO AVAILABILITY	VERY GOOD	GOOD	POOR

THE GROWW APP IS ADEQUATE FOR INVESTMENTS BUT THE RETURNS IN THE APP IS EXPECTED RETURNS AS FROM THE HISTORY AND THE RETURNS ISNT GARAUNTED.

- CHECK THE PROS N CONS IN THE GROWW APP OF THE MUTUAL FUNDS.

#### 4. DIVERSIFIED EQUITY FUNDS( MULTI- CAP FUND)

THESE invests the money in large , mid , small caps or the money is divided into many companies

#### 5. EQUITY LINKED SAVINGS SCHEME

You can save up to 1.5L in taxes and returns n risk is high.

#### 6. Sector mutual funds

It generally invests in the companies related to one particular sector. For example , it invests in the companies related to the agriculture sector. It has high risk involved.

#### 7. INDEX FUNDS

These are passively managed funds. No Asset Management Companies involved. It depends solely on SENSEX/NIFTY points. Through this we directly invest in the market

#### • DEBT MUTUAL FUNDS:-

IT invests in bonds, certificate of deposits. It has low risk n returns

- Liquid funds :- easy to convert into cash. It has as low risk as savings acc and it has given a return of 7%
- Gilt funds :- government borrows the money on interest. It has low risk but the only risk is on the interest rate

➤ Fixed maturity plan:- like FDs

● **HYBRID FUNDS:-**

HYBRID FUNDS = EQUITY FUNDS + DEBT FUNDS( IT INVEST BOTH IN SHARE MARKET AS WELL AS IN DEBT FUNDS)

1. BALANCED SAVINGS FUND ( EQUITY SAVINGS) : IT HAS INVESTMENT IN BOTH DEBT N EQUITY IN THE RATIO 70:30.
2. BALANCED ADVANTAGE FUNDS ( HYBRID AGGRESSIVE ):-

ULTRA – IT HAS EQUITY N DEBT FUNDS INVESTMENT IN THE RATIO 70:30

And others

## **BITCOIN INVESTMENTS**

BITCOIN ( DIGIT ASSET / DECENTRALISED CURRENCY ) :-

CURRENCY AS IT CAN BE USED TO PAY OFF

DECENTRALISED:- - AS IT ISNT CONTROLLED BY AN AUTHORITY OR ORGANIZATION( LIKE FOR Rs , we have RBI)

BITCOIN WONT BE A LEGAL TENDER MEANS TRADING OF BITCOIN IS LEGAL BUT IT CANT BE USED AS A PAYMENT SYS IN INDIA(till 2018)

HOW TO INVEST :-

BY A CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGE SERVICE ( zebpay(india) and coinbase(world))

Taxes IMPOSED :-

- SHORT TERM CAPITAL GAINS
- LONG TERM CAPITAL GAINS

DISADVANTAGE:-

- NO REGULATIONS HENCE THEY HAVE A VERY VOLATILE PRICE
- HIGH TRANSACTION COST & TIME
- NOT EASY FOR USE OF PAYMENT

## **BECOMING THE WARREN BUFFET**

“ EITHER I WILL BE A MILLIONAIRE BEFORE 35 OR I WILL JUMP FROM THE TALLEST BUILDING OF OMHARA” – WARREN BUFFET

This is what warren told himself which kept him focused during his deciding carrier. From his very young age he loved investing and numbers. He loved the game of compounding . HE loved the story of A priest who went to a king who was damn proud of his of his kingdoms prosperity and so as the king asked what he wanted from him as if he can give what ever he wanted so the priest asked his to

keep a grain of rice on the first court if the chess board and double it when he moved on to the next ie the second court and like that he has to fulfil 64 court and give him what ever rice is collected and so was the magic of COMPOUNDING that the king became a beggar after that( AS I COUNTED IT BY THE SUMMATION OF GP AND IT COMES OUT TO BE  $1.8 \times 10^{19}$ )

As according to Einstein “**COMPOUNDING IS THE 8<sup>TH</sup> WONDER OF THE WORLD**”. HE LOVED TO FIND OUT PATTERNS FROM EVERYWHERE. Thus he collected the cold bottle's cap and found out that the coca-cola sells the most. He said that in making money there was freedom and enjoyment and he can be his own boss. His father was also an investor and during his childhood his father lost all his savings in the great American sharemarket crash. Thus he made sure that he has enough bucks to sustain his family He wanted to study in the harvard business school but he was denied and thus he went to the coloumbia school of business and there he met his guru named BENGAMIN GHRAHAM.

HE TOLD HIM THE BEST 2 RULES OF SUCCEEDING IN STOCK MARKET OR IN INVESTING IS THAT :-

- NEVER LOSE YOUR MONEY ( NEVER DO RISKY INVESTMENT)
- NEVER FORGET RULE 1.

THUS HE LEARNED THE CONCEPT OF **VALUE INVESTING** FROM HIM WHICH READS :-

NEVER BUY A PRODUCT THAT COST MORE THAN ITS PRODUCT VALUE RATHER BUY THEM UNDED THEIR ACTUAL PRODUCT VALUE SO THAT WHEN THE PRODUCT VALUE INCREASES TO THE ACTUAL VALUE THEN SELL THEM AND EARN THE PROFIT. “ NEVER BUY STOCKS N SHOCKS IN A PRICE MORE THAN ITS VALUE”

**The learning that warren gave through his life experience are-**

- NEVER LOSE MONEY IN INVESTING
- NEVER BUY SHOCKS AND STOCKS IN HIGH PRICE , PRICE MORE THAN ITS ACTUAL VALUE
- THINK A LOT BEFORE INVESTING BUT ONCE YOU HAVE INVESTED , DON'T THINK ABOUT THE MONEY
- NO MATTER WHAT BUT THE , OUR NEXT GENERATION ARE ALWAYS GONNA LIVE A BETTER LIFE THAN US AND HENCE THE MARKET IS GONNA RISE IN THE LONG RUN
- THE KNOWLEDGE YOU REQUIRE FOR LONG TERM INVESTING IS NEARLY ZERO

### **FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE BY TANMAY BHATT**

- ***Giving Money To An Adult Financially Independent Person A Loan , Making Him In More Debt Is Only Gonna Encourage Him To Be In More Debts***
- ***CREDIT CARDS CAN BE USEFUL TO BUY THINGS AND TO OBTAIN CASH BUT THEN THE INTEREST RATES ARE HIGH AS MUCH AS 2-3% PER DAY/MONTH DEPENDING ON THE CREDIT SCORE***
- ***BUYING ONE STOCK CAN TYPICALLY BE RISKIER THAN BUYING MULTIPLE STOCKS AS A GOOD COMPANY NOW CAN BE A***

**BROKE TOMORROW LIKE WHAT HAPPENED WITH THE AIRLINES AND RESTUARANTS AND TRAVEL COMPANIES AS MUCH AS WARREN BUFFET HAS TO LOOSE 55 BILLIONS \$ FOR HIS INVESTMENTS IN THE AIRLINE COMPANIES**

- **IF A BANK GIVES YOU 2% AND THE INFLATION IS 1% THEN YOUR BUYING CAPACITY INCREASES BY 1%**
- **ALL YOUR CREDIT CARDS HAS A ANNUAL PAYMENT WHICH YOU MAY HAVE TO PAY**
- **NET WORTH = ASSETS – LIABILITIES**
- **MINIMUM AMOUNT THAT YOU CAN TRANSFER THROUGH RTGS IS 2LACs**
- **INCOME TAX RATE ON FDS IS 33% (IF YOU LIE IN THE BRACKET OF INCOME OF MORE THAN 15LACS AND HENCE THE TAX RATE DEPENDS ON THE INCOME). THE TAX IS TO BE PAID ON THE INTERESTS THAT ARE PAID AND NOT ON THE LUMSUM**
- **MUTUAL FUNDS ARE ONES WHO HAVE FINANCIAL EXPERTS WHO HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE OF INVESTMENT AND WHEN YOU GIVE YOUR MONEY TO THEM MEANS ON INVESTING IN THE MUTUAL FUNDS, THEY DISTRIBUTE THIS AMOUNT AMOUNG COMPANIES DEPENDING ON HIS KNOWLEDGE BUT NO ONE CAN PREDICT THE FUTURE AND THEY MAY MAKE YOU INVEST DUE TO THE BROKRAGE**
- **WHEN YOU SHUT YOUR CERDIT CARD , THE CIVIL SCORE DRASTICALLY DROPS DOWN**
- **IT IS NECESSARY TO GO THROUGH THE FINANCIAL BUDGET OF THE GOVTMENT AS THERE WE GET TO KNOW WHAT THE SPACES , THE TAXES ARE GOING TO INCREASE AND WHERE IT IS DECREASING**
- **GST IS THE INDIRECT TAX WHICH WE GIVE ON BUYING A PRODUCT OR SERVICE UNLIKE A DIRECT ONE LIKE INCOME TAX**
- **THE RULE OF BUDGETING IS =**
  - **50% OF YOUR INCOME SHOULD GO TO EXPENSES (MONTHLY )**
  - **30% OF YOUR INCOME SHOULD GO TO YOUR WANTS (LIKE NETFLIX, BARS , TRIPS, OUTINGS, CHILLING, FESTIVE PARTIES)**



- **20% OF YOUR INCOME SHOULD GO TO SAVINGS ( INVESTING)**
- **SAVINGS MEANS THOSE WHICH YOU DON'T SPENT IN FALTU AND IRRATIONAL ITEMS WHICH DOESN'T GONNA HAVE AN IMPACT OR ADD VALUE TO YOUR DAILY LIFE TILL A CERTAIN POINT**
- **SOCIALS INSECURITIES SHOULD BE AVOIDED AS IT LET US SPENT MONEY MORE IRRATIONALLY**
- **YOU CANT GET RICH WITHOUT SKILLS**
- **IF YOU ARE DOING GOOD WORK , ASK FOR IT..LEARN TO PROPERLY VALUE YOUR WORK ..TO DO THAT YOU HAVE TO HAVE SELF-AWARENESS ABOUT YOUR SKILLS AND SHOULD COMPARE AND IMPROVE IMMEDIATELY**
- **YOU SHOULD HAVE ONLY 2-5% OF YOUR INCOME IN FDs AS IF YOU HAVE A LOT OF IT IN FDs THEN IT CAN COST YOU A LOT OF TAXES**
- **RENTING IS BETTER THAN BUYING AS A 5cr KA GHAR TOH KABHI 50cr NAHI HOGA AUR IF I'M TAKING A RENT IT MEANS I AM PAYING 2%-5% OF THE ACTUAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY , ISS LIYE ITS BETTER TO INVETS IN STOCKS INSTEAD AND LAND AS IT INCREAES ITS VAL MORE THAN A HOUSE.**
- **YOU SHOULD DISCUSS WITH YOUR FINANCES WITH YOUR TRUSTABLE FRIENDS ( WHOM YOU KNOW WONT GIVE YOU A WRONG MESSAGE ) IF NOT WITH YOUR PARENTS**
- **YOU SHOULD HAVE A LONG AND SHORT TERM FINANCIAL GOALS**
- **MONEY GIVES YOU THE POWER TO CHOOSE**
- **ANYONE WHO MAKES MONEY SHOULD BE CELEBRATING IT**
- **FOR THE PEOPLE WHO DON'T KNOW ABOUT STOCK MARKET SHOULD GO WITH SIP AND LONG TERM PLANS AND THE SIP HAS GIVEN A ROI OF 10-11% CONSTANTLY EVERY YEAR IN THE LAST 10 YEARS**
- **YOU SHOULD HAVE A BUGDET OF THE MONTH**

LETS SAY THAT MR. MADHUR'S BUDGET HAS TO BEPLANNED IN A WAY THAT HE SAVES A DECENT AMOUNT:-

- **EARNINGS = RS 70K**
- a. **EXPENDITURE=**
- **TAX TO BE PAID = 25% OF 70K**
- **RENT = 12500**

- **BIKE EMI = RS 750**
- **GROCERY= RS 5000**
- **HOUSEHELD = RS 3000**
- **MOBILE BILLS = RS 500+RS 200-300**
- **ELECTRIC BILL = RS 1500**
- **WIFI =RS 1000**

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE = RS 27500+ RS 17500(TAX) =45000**

**THUS THE EXPENDITURE HAS GOT MORE THAN 50%(RS 35000) OF THE INCOME WHICH HAS TO BE AVOIDED , THUS THE BELOW BUGDET IS THE RECTIFIED ONE =**

**b. EXPENDITURE=**

- **TAX TO BE PAID = 25% OF 70K**
- **RENT = 12500**
- ~~**BIKE EMI = RS 750**~~
- **GROCERY= ~~RS 5000~~ RS 3000-4000**
- ~~**HOUSEHELD = RS 3000**~~
- **MOBILE BILLS = RS 500+~~RS 200-300~~ (DUAL SIM)**
- **ELECTRIC BILL = RS ~~1500~~ 1000**
- **WIFI =RS 1000**

**THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE = RS 37450-38450**

**B. WANTS =**

- **BAR, FESTIVE PARTIES = RS 13500**

**C. SAVINGS = RS 10000+RS 6550+RS 1000= RS 17550**

ARYAA MONEY APP

# VD 1 **RISK vs RETURNS**

**PARETO PRINCIPLE ( RULE OF 80-20)**

**IN ECONOMY =**

**80% - MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE**

**20% - RICH PEOPLE**

**“ not taking risk is the biggest risk of life”**

**Long term investment in Indian share market has given a return of 13%-18% yearly. if you save in banks , they are gonna give you a return of nearly of the rate of inflation and hence the profit is less but share market gives a return more than rate of inflation and hence profit is more.**

## **#vd2 BASIC FINANCIAL PLANNING**

**There are different insurance :**

- **Term – insurance – you have to give less premium( the base payment ) and the returns is high. We should have a term insurance of at least 10 times the yearly income . the company should have the claim settlement ratio of 96%+**
- **Heath – insurance –**
- **Contingency - fund – the money that would be required to run the business and house in a moment of crisis for atleast 6 months**

**INVESTMENT IN THE SHARE MARKET DEPENDS ON YOUR AGE. EXAMPLE BE LIKE IF MY AGE IS 40, THEN 40% OF MY INCOME SHOULD GO TO THE FUNDS THAT ARE SAFE AND REMAINING TO THE SHARE MARKET**

## **# VD3 IPO**

**IT IS THE PROCESS OF GAINING LOANS FROM THE PUBLIC AND NOT PAYING BACK THE MONEY BUT INSTEAD SOME SHARES OF COMPANY MEANS A PART OF THE PROFIT . THIS IS CALLED PRIMARY MARKET TRADING**

**IPO- SHARES ENTERING THE PRIMARY MARKET WITH THE DEMAND VALUE – SECONDARY MARKET WHERE THE SHARES ARE AT THE BRAND VALUE**

**YOU HAVE TO INVEST IN THE IPO OF THE COMPANY THROUGH ASBA( APPLICATION SUPPORTED BY BLOCKED AMOUNT )**

**WHICH PRICE IS TO BE SELECTED WHILE APPLYING FOR INVESTING IN THE IPO THROUGH ASBA – CUTOFF PRICE ( DEPENDS ON THE DEMAND )**

### **#VD5 WHAT IS SENSEX & NIFTY**

**INDIAN MARKET HAS TWO MAIN MARKET –**

- **BSE – BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE**
- **IT HAS 5500 COMPANIES LISTED**
- **SENSEX IS CALLED THE INDEX(PERFORMANCE) OF THE TOP 30 COMPANIES**
- **NSE- NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE**
- **IT HAS 1600 COMPANIES LISTED**
- **NIFTY IS CALLED THE INDEX OF THE TOP 50 COMPANIES**

**NOW IF THE MARKET PRICE OF THE SHARES GOES UP THEN SENSEX & NIFTY WOULD GO UP**

**NOW NIFTY = 20 COMPANIES + SENSEX ( HENCE ANALYSE NIFTY ONLY )**

### **# VD6 NIFTY PE**

**FOR SHORT & LONG TERM INVESTMENT**

**NIFTY PE =**

- **NEVER GONE DOWN FROM 10**
- **NEVER GOT UP FROM 30**
- **10-15 = RIGHT TIME TO INVEST**
- **25-30 = RIGHT TIME TO SELL**

<b>NIFTY PE</b>	<b>INVEST %</b>
<b>10- 15</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>15-20</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>20-25</b>	<b>40%</b>

**BASICALLY , WHEN PE IS LOW , RIGHT TIME TO INVEST , WHEN PE IS HIGH , WRONG TIME TO INVEST**

- **DEMAND  $\wedge$  RATE  $\wedge$  SUPPLY (CONSTANT)**
- **DEMAND ( CONSTANT ) RATE  $\vee$  SUPPLY  $\wedge$**

**“ DON'T TRACK THE NEWS BUT TRACK THE TREND ”**

**PE = KITNA RUPYA LAGNA PAREGA / KITNA RUPYA MILEGA**

*" NIFTY PE CAN BE SEEN FROM THE OFFICIAL SITE OF THE NIFTY"*

**HENCE WHEN NIFTY PE IS RS10, IT MEANS THAT FOR GIVING 10, WE ARE EARNING RS 1 WHEREAS WHEN PE IS RS 30, IT MEANS THAT FOR GIVING RS 30 , WE ARE GETTING RS 1**

The list of all the videos which I have seen and found it useful in the field of finance and stocks:

